The Columbian Mirror and Alexandria Gazette.

ALEXANDRIA——PRINTED, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, BY ELLIS PRICE, AT THE EAST END OF THE MARKET-HOUSE.

No. 454.] THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1796. [Vol. IV

Public Sales.

On Friday next, at 10 o'Clock, will be sold at the VENDUE STORE,

A variety of Dry Goods,

CONSISTING OF

Bandanno Handkerchiefs, Muſlins, Diapers, Veſt Patterns, Linens, Gloves, Stuffs, Checks, Shawls, &c.

FOR CASH.

ALSO,

IRISH LINENS,

At 60 Days;

And a variety of WET GOODS,

ROGERSON & BENT, V. M.

March 1.

Soap and Candle Manufactory,

FAIRFAX-STREET.

HENRY GIRD & CO.

RETURN their ſincereſt thanks to the inhabitants of Alexandria and its vicinity, for the very liberal encouragement they have received ſince their commencement in the above buſineſs; and take the liberty of informing them, that they now have ready for ſale a quantity of WHITE and BROWN SOAP, which they flatter themſelves will, on inſpection, be found equal, if not ſuperior, to any ever manufactured in this town.

They have alſo VARIEGATED and SHAVING SOAP, both in balls and ſquares, which they are well convinced muſt prevent the ſkin from peeling or chopping either in the chilling colds of winter or violent heats of ſummer.

They have DIPT CANDLES of all ſizes, and MOULD CANDLES plain and fluted, which they will ſell on reaſonable terms by the dozen or box.

They pretend not to lay claim to public approbation longer than their conduct and manufactures ſhall entitle them, without any other intereſt, to the ſupport of the inhabitants of this town and neighbourhood.

☞ Country Dealers will find a particular advantage in applying at this Store, as a very liberal allowance will be made them.

March 1, 1795.

THE partnerſhip of DARLING and EARP is this day diſſolved by mutual conſent. They requeſt all to whom they are indebted to bring in their accounts that they may be paid; and thoſe who are indebted to us are deſired to make immediate payment to either, as no longer indulgence can be given.

GEORGE DARLING.
CALEB EARP.

N. B. About three months ago we advertized in this Paper, but, as ſo little heed has been paid to it, we hope our friends will be more punctual to this.

March 1, 1796. D. & E.

NOTICE.

THE purchaſers at the ſale of SPRING GARDEN FARM are hereby notified, that, on the 9th inſt. ſix months will have elapſed ſince the ſale; and that conſequently the Caſh Payments, as alſo the Paper iſſued by Matthew Franklin Bowne and Co. for which each Lot was ſold, will be due on that day. It is therefore expected, that the Purchaſers will come to the houſe of John Wiſe, at 10 o'Clock in the morning, prepared to take up their Deeds, which are now ready for them: the Truſtees having purchaſed the Fee Simple from John Wiſe. After that day the Truſtees conſider themſelves at liberty to give Deeds, or not, as may ſuit them.

JOHN MANDEVILLE,
JESSE SIMMS,
JOHN FOSTER.

March 1, 1796.

FOR SALE.

I WILL ſell or let the HOUSE I now live in, on Prince-ſtreet, and give poſſeſſion from the 1ſt of May next. The Houſe is two ſtory high, with a deep Dry Cellar, and the ſituation for buſineſs equal to any in Alexandria. If ſold half the Purchaſe Money will be expected in hand, and the balance in 3 and 6 months.

WM. HOYE.

N. B. I have 200 DOUBLE and SINGLE MATRASSES on hand, with a number of other articles, which will be ſold cheap for Caſh.

March 1, 1796. W. H.

For Sale,

A HANDSOME MULATTO BOY,

AND

A PAIR OF WELL MATCHED STRONG

Bay Carriage Horſes.

J. D. ORR.

March 1.

The Columbian Mirror
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

LEGISLATURE OF GEORGIA.

ADDRESS OF THE GOVERNOR.

To the Preſident and Fellow Citizens of the Senate,

The Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives are now conſtitutionally convened for legiſlative deliberations, and at a time too when the minds of our fellow-citizens are, and have been for ſome time paſt more engaged in diſcuſſing the conduct of the laſt legiſlature on the ſubject of the act for diſpoſing of part of our weſtern territory to certain companies, than perhaps has ever been experienced ſince this ſtate aſſumed rank with her ſiſter ſtates—it will no doubt be amongſt the moſt important matters that may engroſs your attention to enquire on what ground this act was founded and if a conſtitutional and legal remedy can be applied to calm the minds of our fellow citizens on this intereſting ſubject; in my opinion it requires and I flatter myſelf will receive your moſt ſerious deliberation whether a law can be conſtitutionally made to repeal another that has been ſo fully carried into effect, as the one now in queſtion, the companies having paid into the treaſury the whole of the purchaſe money, and cancelled their mortgages—and whether, if repealed, the remedy may not be even worſe than the diſeaſe.—But if a law can be deviſed that will conſtitutionally repeal the one referred to, and guard againſt future murmurs and well grounded complaints againſt the repeal, I have no doubt but the man you may honor with the appointment of chief magiſtrate will readily deem it a duty cheerfully to co-perate.

It is a matter much to be regretted (conſidering the unfavorable light the act for diſpoſing of our Weſtern Territory has been viewed in) that the ſpirit of party, reſentment and perſonal reflections ſhould have run ſo high in many inſtances; the public mind has been inflamed by unfair repreſentations and our newſpapers have teemed with perſonal abuſe and invective—this I remark from having experienced the public ſlander; endeavors have been made to calumniate my character by falſe reports, ſuch as that the motives which induced me to give my aſſent to the 2d act proceded from my private intereſt, regardleſs of the ſacred duty I owed to the ſtation I filled, and the rights and intereſts of my fellow-citizens'—conſcious of the purity of my intentions, and ſupported by the juſtice and integrity of my actions, I have treated with ſilent contempt thoſe baſe and malicious reports, and I now defy the blackeſt and moſt perſevering malice, aided by diſappointed avarice to produce one ſingle evidence of my ever having been intereſted in the ſale to the amount of one ſingle farthing:—But whilſt I treated with contempt thoſe reports, ſo injurious to my character, I feel it a reſpect due to you and a duty I owe to my reputation, to give you a candid and fair ſtatement of the motives which actuated me on a ſubject which has ſo much diſturbed the citizens of Georgia.

On the 25th of December, 1794, an act for diſpoſing of a part of our weſtern territory to four companies was preſented to me for my concurrence; after the moſt mature reflection my judgment was capable of, I thought it my duty to refuſe my aſſent, and aſſigned my reaſons, which I flattered myſelf would have poſtponed any further legiſlative proceedings in the law until the next meeting of the houſe; but in that I was miſtaken. The firſt idea that occurred to ſome of the members when the bill was returned with remarks, that I ſhould be impeached for an unconſtitutional act—yet the more cool reflection of the houſe terminated in appointing a committee to confer with me on my objections, and to know if the legiſlature could not frame a bill for the ſale of the lands which would meet my concurrence. On the conference I was led to believe that the committee was convinced, my reaſons for rejecting the law did not proceed from executive arrogance, or from any wiſh to bring into action a power heretofore dormant in our proceedings—or from a propenſity in me to do an act of ſo great reſponſibility; but from a conviction that it would tend to the real intereſt of the ſtate—the reflecting mind will eaſily perceive how much the reſponſibility would be enhanced by rejecting a bill that the legiſlature might paſs for the ſales of lands; after being in poſſeſſion of my remarks, even ſuppoſing it to be ſimilar to the firſt; but when it appears that three of the moſt important objections I had made to the firſt law were removed, I think there is no man of cool diſpaſſionate reflection that would have refuſed his aſſent to it for any reaſons ſhort of a clear proof of corruption in its paſſage thro' the legiſlature, and no ſuch information ever came to my knowledge. After all the popular clamor this law has occaſioned, I ſhould depart from my uſual candor to ſay I have ever blamed myſelf either for error of the head or a corruption of the heart, and on a ſimilar occaſion ſhould feel myſelf perfectly juſtified in purſuing a ſimilar conduct: Much has been ſaid about unaſcertained millions of acres being ſold, and that more than fifty millions of acres are diſpoſed of to the companies by that act; after having thought it my duty to act on the ſecond bill, I ordered the ſurveyor general to furniſh me with as accurate a map of the country contemplated to be ſold, as any documents he had or could procure would afford; this was done, and is now on the file of the executive, from which it will appear there was no more than 29 million 400,000 acres in the whole aggregate tract the firſt law had in view, and one-fourth of that quantity is now reſerved to the ſtate and ſubject to her diſpoſition; this is a true ſtate of facts, ſo far as they have come to my knowledge, and if it may afford you any uſeful hints in your deliberations it will give me pleaſure.

The ſum of 500,000 dollars has been paid into your treaſury in terms of the act, 50,000 of which has been veſted in 6 per cent ſtock of the United States, the intereſt ariſing therefrom ſince the purchaſe, amounting to 2201 dollars 29 cents, has been paid into your treaſury, as alſo the intereſt ariſing from the balance due to this ſtate on a final ſettlement with the United States, amounting to 639 dollars 58 cents; and the treaſurer's receipts for the original certificates, ſtanding on the books of the loan office of the United States, are filed in the office of the chequer or the treaſury; the ſum of 30,000 dollars ſtands appropriated for extinguiſhing the Indian claims to the lands between the Oconee and Oakmulgee rivers; and 20,00 dollars have been applied to paying the members of the Aſſembly, the members of the Convention, and other creditors of the ſtate; and 40,000 dollars remain now in your treaſury, ſubject to the appropriation of the preſent legiſlature.

In contemplating the moſt proper uſe to which that ſum may be applied, two objects preſent themſelves.

The money may be applied towards eſtabliſhing a bank in this ſtate, in which it is preſumable there will be many adventurers. Or, it may be veſted in the funds of the United States.

In either of the ways, the citizens of Georgia muſt be relieved from almoſt any burthen of taxes for the ſupport of government; the former, however, would, in my opinion, have a tendency never to ſuffer the produce of the ſtate to fall below a caſh market, and would give a ſpring to the enterpriſing and induſtrious; as money on every emergency would be in their power to procure. Banks have been eſtabliſhed in ſome of the ſtates with much ſucceſs, and I flatter myſelf ours has equal proſpects with any.

Accompanying this addreſs, however, you will have a copy of a letter from the ambaſſador of his Catholic Majeſty, to the Secretary of the United States complaining of the ſtate of Georgia, having ſold to certain companies a large tract of land belonging to the King his maſter: as alſo a reſolution of both houſes of Congreſs ordering the Attorney General of the United States to report what right the State of Georgia has to the land ſold to the four companies purchaſing from the ſtate.

The final ſettlement of 123,283 dollars 70-90ths is forwarded to our members in Congreſs in order that a law may paſs for funding the ſame in the terms of the act of the United States; the Secretary of Treaſury having reported favorably on our claim, there are alſo heavy debts, which this ſtate has diſcharged to the officers and ſoldiers raiſed for the protection of the frontiers: ſome part of which was ſettled in our accounts with the United States; the remainder ſtands unpaid for want of the claims being brought in, at the time of ſettlement of theſe accounts: I take the liberty of ſuggeſting to your body inſtructions to our members in Congreſs to have the ſame paſſed to our credit.

Whilſt touching on matters between this ſtate and Congreſs in having recourſe to the treaty make by the Creek Indians at New-York, you will perceive the Taliſſee country, to which we had extinguiſhed their claims is given up to the nation and muſt be conſidered as the price of peace; if the conſtitution of the United States authoriſes the diſmembering a ſtate of a country as the price of peace, that ſame compact ſecures, that no ſtate is to be deprived of territory, for the benefit of the United States; therefore the ſum of 50,000l ſterling, with the intereſt on the ſame from the date of the treaty, is a legal demand on the part of this ſtate againſt the United States; for that lands ſtood appropriated for the redemption of that money; and the ſtate has been compelled to ſink it through the means of other funds, this being done, the land in queſtion remain in the ſame ſituation as though the Indian claims had never been extinguiſhed by this ſtate. I feel it my duty to ſuggeſt this matter for your conſideration.

Agreeable to a reſolution of the legiſlature, I forward to our members in Congreſs the act, for extinguiſhing the Indian claims to the lands lying between the Oconee and Oakmulgee, the communication did not reach our members until a ſhort time before Congreſs adjourned; but application was made to the Preſident for a treaty to be held in conformity to that act. The Secretary at War was directed to write to me on the ſubject, and aſſigning reaſons for not acting on it until further information. The anſwer I gave to that letter, the exertions of ſome of our members there, with the favourable repreſentations of Major Seagrove, the agent of Indian affairs to the United States, had the happy effect of procuring the

orders of the general government for holding a treaty agreeably to the said act.—And on this occasion I think it an act of justice due to Major Seagrove, to say, that I have had his cheerful and ready assistance in every measure that would promote the wishes of the state, that was consistent with the duty of his office.

In June last I was officially informed by the agent of Indian affairs, that he was to have a general meeting with the Creek nation at Savannah; on this I deemed it my duty to attend, in order to know if that nation intended or had it in their power to comply with that part of the treaty of New-York that secured the return of our plundered property. On a full discussion of that business, the Mad Dog, King of the Tuckabatches, and mouth of the nation, informed me, that it was not in the power of the nation to comply: M'Gillivray who made the treaty knew it, and deceived the United States and the Indians by entering into that article of the Treaty. But that he would through the medium of the agent of Indian affairs, have recourse to the President of the United States to adopt some measures by which they could be enabled to comply. At that time there was a general meeting of the chiefs, and every assurance was afforded of peace; and I have reason to believe they were sincere, as our frontiers had enjoyed a more perfect state of tranquility from the month of April till the 20th day of Nov. last, than has been experienced in the state since I became a citizen of it.—From the meeting of the Indians at Savannah till the 14th of September, there was a friendly intercourse between that nation and the citizens of Georgia, but in that month I have too much reason to think that Capt. Benjamin Harrison and one Vessels, aided by some others, committed a wanton and barbarous murder on ten Indians of the Uchee towns, and that Harrison still actuated by the same cruel motives, was the inviter of eight Indians more over the River Oconee, and by false and delusive colourings induced several peaceable and well disposed citizens of this state to aid and abet him in killing seven of them. Shortly after this horrid deed, a man by the name of Talvin barbarously killed two other Indians at the high shoals of the Appalachees, one a Creek, the other a Cherokee: he was apprehended and committed to Wikes county jail—and bench warrants have also been issued against Harrison and his accomplices, and several are bound in recognizances for trial—from acts thus wantonly perpetrated (by perhaps the basest of men) our defenceless women and children are exposed to savage fury and barbarity, as victims of retaliation, the pleasing prospect of a continued peace disturbed, and the agreeable and flattering hope of the state, in extinguishing the claims of the Indian nations to the lands lying between the rivers Oconee and Oakmalgee, overclouded.

When I reflect on the character of the individuals who have so idly involved the state in this unpleasant situation, affording cause to the President of the United States to hold us up to the view of the Union as committing licentious abuses of the law, I feel a resentment scarce to be equalled—that three men, two of whom (from reports which I believe are too well founded) are fugitives from justice of the state of North and South Carolina, and the other is well known to have preferred the habit of savage life to that of a civil society, should be the means of thus involving the state, is to be regretted. I flatter myself every worthy citizen will exert himself to bring such profligate characters to punishment.

I am informed the Legislature of South Carolina has appointed commissioners, to meet others which may be appointed in this state, to adopt some mode whereby the obstructions to the navigation of Savannah river may be removed; this, I think, is an object well deserving your attention, as it may contribute to enhance the value of our produce, and open an easy communication with the inhabitants of the south western territory, from which an advantageous trade may be established.

The revolt of some of his Catholic Majesty's subjects in East Florida, and the restless disposition of the late Major General Clark, with some of our citizens, caused the Captain General of Cuba to send Lieutenant Colonel Kindelau to know of me if the state of Georgia was at war with the crown of Spain; the colonel was further instructed, if he did not receive that satisfaction from me which the subject required, to proceed to Philadelphia, and make known to the President of the United States his complaints. I had it in my power to convince the colonel, that, so far from being at war with the crown of Spain, the government had pursued measures to prevent our citizens from aiding or abetting their revolted subjects. In the course of my conferences with him, I was induced to believe that the detention of four negroes in the hands of Mr. Leak, claimed by subjects of his Catholic Majesty, is the cause of the detention of sixty slaves, the property of the citizens of Georgia. In order to procure the return of this property, I informed the colonel I would, on the restoration of our negroes, either return the four negroes in question, or pay their owners 220 dollars for each negro not returned. As I have reason to believe the Captain General of Cuba, and the two Floridas, will accede to the proposal, I suggested to the legislature the propriety of making some provision for returning the property or paying the sum stipulated.

Enclosed is a copy of a letter to the Secretary at War, relative to the protection of our frontiers. I flattered myself I should have received an answer before the meeting of the assembly—that not being the case, and the Indians having commenced hostilities by killing Captain Wilkinson and his family, and, on the 29th of December, in killing one man and wounding four, I have thought it my duty to order some horse and infantry into service on our frontier.

On the arrearage due for taxes prior to the year 1794. Executions have been ordered and payments on some have been made. Inclosed is a statement of the warrants drawn on the treasury agreeable to appropriations, and the contingencies of government. I have ordered the several officers to lay before you, correct statements of their respective offices; from which documents the legislature will be able to form a full view of our finances.

The appropriation for the officers of government was made to the first Monday in November, you will readily see the necessity of making provision for them from that time until the meeting of the legislature; and as they have incurred considerable expences and inconveniencies, in the removal of themselves and offices to this place, a a speedy provision would be just.

From the unparalleled insolence of the man you appoint Adjutant General; I thought it my duty to arrest him, the court ordered for his trial, sentenced him to be cashiered for ungentlemanly behaviour—on this sentence I had previously determined not to act, and to refer the matter for your consideration; but a series of insolence to superior officers, and particularly for challenging General Glascock the President of the Court Marshal—I deemed it my duty to confirm the sentence that places him below the notice of an officer.—In the insolency of the foregoing challenge; I think it my duty to remark, that so little regaid was paid to military decorum, that an officer of the rank of Major General in the militia was the bearer.

I have this instant received from General Anderson of South Carolina, a letter on the subject of some Indian boys that are held as slaves in this state. I conceive it a matter of such importance as to induce me to lay a copy of the letter before you.

The time for which I was appointed Governor having now expired. I have to request, that should an opportunity prevail in the Legislature, that the duties of that important office has been improperly conducted, a committee may be appointed to examine the proceedings had therein.

I ha theve honor to be,
With due respect,
Your Humble Servant,
Go. MATTHEWS.

State House,
Louisville, Jan. 12.

Since closing this communication, I have received a letter from the Governor of Virginia covering resolutions of the Legislature of that state, a copy of which is herewith enclosed. G. M.

LATE PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE OF GEORGIA.

AUGUSTA, FEB. 18.

We mentioned in our last, that a bill was before the legislature for repealing the contracts entered into by the preceding legislature, for part of the Western Territory—This repeal bill, having passed both houses on Saturday last, received the executive signature, and has thereby become a law of the land—(if it is not improper to call that a law which cannot possibly have any operation.) By this repealing act the contract with the companies, although carried into full effect, is declared to be null and void, and the law authorising and making the contract is within three days after passing the act ordered to be publicly burnt, and the records respecting the said contract to be expunged; agreeably to which regulation we are informed, that the two houses on Monday last, moved in procession to the funeral pile, prepared in front of the State House, preceded by their committee, bearing in their arms the records of the Western sale; when arrived at the fatal spot, the committee handed the records to the President of the Senate, the President handed them to the Speaker of the House, the Speaker to the Clerk, and he to the door keeper, who with coolness and firmness of mind laid the devoted victims on the burning pile, where they were soon consumed to ashes, very little to the satisfaction of the by-standers. But 'tis feared that Phœnix like, from the ashes of these records will spring forth a record, that shall render immortal the infamy and disgrace of this purgatorial transaction.

The reasons for these new proceedings are attempted to be assigned in the preamble to the act—but these reasons are by many well informed men said to be unsatisfactory; and it has been affirmed that the legislature have attempted to exercise a power not warranted by reason, justice or common sense, and totally repugnant to the principles of morality and government: And the repeal law 'tis said, cannot produce the intended effect; for the companies having obtained regular and legal grants for their lands, and the contract having been completely carried into effect by both parties, cannot be effected by the subsequent conduct of either; and the repeal could it have any effect must have a retrospective operation and come within the denomination of an *ex post facto* law and consequently would be void in itself.

But the violence of this measure, gives very considerable uneasiness, and many who were not in principle opposed to a repeal, view with horror, those records which have hitherto been deemed sacred, mangled, defaced and burnt, with school-boy inconsideration, and the heat and spirit of faction. And as this heat and violence only tends to set a very dangerous example, and cannot possibly produce any good, it will occasion this law to become far more unpopular than the one which was the object of this unprecedented proceeding. If the law could operate at all, the operation would have been the same without as with the burning and mangling of records If the burning a record, by a law which *recognizes* the instrument destroyed, could do away the effect of the recorded instrument; then the properties of individuals are totally insecure, and a predominant party might render all private possessions precarious; and if the Yazoo law was *unconstitutional*, neither burning nor repealing was necessary, as the law in itself was wholly void. We hope and trust that this dreadful example of the present legislature will never again be imitated, but that it will meet the discountenance it merits from an enlightened people, and that our next convention will by a constitutional article declare that all records shall be deemed sacred, and that no legislature shall have power to deface or destroy them.

Public Sales.

On Saturday next at eleven o'clock will be sold at Vendue,
ON THE PREMISSES,
A LOT OF GROUND,
On the upper end of King-street, 31 feet front, and 120 feet deep, with a two story Frame house thereon.
The Terms will be made known at the Time of Sale.

ALSO,
On Thursday the 10th inst. will be sold,
ON THE PREMISSES,
The Lease for Six Years of that beautiful
VILLA,
Adjoining Baldwin Dade's, late the residence of Robert Adam's, deceased. It is an excellent situation for any Gentleman wishing to have a Country-House, it being delightfully situated on the banks of the Potomack, with an excellent Orchard and Garden; the whole containing 28 acres, enclosed with a proper fence.
Terms made known at the Time of Sale.
ROGERSON & BENT, V. M.
N. B. We will rent it for Six Years, or sell the Lease, by private contract.
R. & B. v. m.
March 3.

TO BE RENTED
A BRICK HOUSE,
IN KING-STREET,
Now occupied by Captain Pearcy. Possession will be given the first of April.
I will also sell or rent
SEVERAL LOTS,
On CAMERON and St. ASAPH'S-STREETS, Adjoining the President's House.
PETER WISE.
March 3.

FOR SALE,
At the STORE under the UNION TAVERN,
New England Rum in barrels,
Annised in do.
English Mustard in boxes,
Women's Florentine Shoes in barrels,
Boxes of Chocolate,
Do. Mould Candles,
Do. Dipt do.
Do. Brown Soap,
Firkins of Butter,
Prime Beef in barrels,
Stone Lime by the hogshead.
March 3.

To be sold,
A FEW HUNDRED BUSHELS OF
INDIAN MEAL.
Apply to
ROBT. HENDERSON.
Hamilton's Wharf.
N. B. By Retail at THOS. SIMS' Store, Prince Street.
March 3.

FOR SALE,
A LOT of GROUND on St. Asaphs, between King and Prince Streets, 20 feet front and 71 feet deep. For terms apply to
ADAM LYNN.
March 3.

Lots for Sale.
I WILL sell for cash or back lands, military in preference, several valuable Lots near Messrs. Thomas Patten and Co's. new buildings on King street; and the fee simple of two Lots now occupied by Mr. George Rutter and John Boyer, which pay sixteen pounds per annum. Mr. Thomas Irvin will shew the ground, and the terms may be known by applying to me in Prince William County. VAL. PEERS.
N. B. Mr. Dobbin will forward any application to me.
Ellen Vale, Feb. 15. 1m.

Spring Barley.
THOSE who are disposed to sow Spring Barley, may by early application be supplied with some extraordinary fine seed, the product of last year, from the English early rath ripe, imported in January, 1795.
JOHN MANDEVILLE.
Feb. 24.

To Rent,
THE Store I now occupy, situated on the north west corner of Fairfax and Prince streets, or I would sell my lease for two years from the first of March next. For terms, in my absence, apply to Mr. John Gill.
A. DOBBIN.
Feb. 25.

Alexandria, March 3.

The Legiſlature of Georgia, now in ſeſſion, have paſſed a law repealing that of the preceding one, making ſale of a certain part of the Weſtern territory of that ſtate, together with an order that the obnoxious act in queſtion ſhould be publicly burnt. What effects the repealing law will produce muſt be left to time to diſcover; but the caſe is certainly new of a legiſlature declaring itſelf not bound by its engagements, and at the ſame time enacting laws to inforce the performance of individual contracts.

By an arrival at Charleſton from Guadaloupe, it is ſtated that the Britiſh fleet had not arrived on the 22d of January, but was daily expected.—Papers received at Baltimore from Jamaica of the 28th of January, make no mention of the fleet.

FROM CAPE NICHOLA MOLE,
VIA BALTIMORE.

Extract of a letter from an American captain at Cape Nichola Mole, to a reſpectable gentleman in Baltimore, dated Feb. 9, 1796.

"I am ſorry to ſee the number of Americans that are preſſed here; mates and hands, all who have no protections go. It makes no difference with them. There are now in this port about 150 Americans on board the 44 gun ſhip called the Severn. The Scorpion ſloop of war arrived here laſt night, with three prizes, and conveyed Capt. Hall to Jamaica for trial.

Prices current at Cape Nichola-Mole on ſame date.

Superfine flour, 12 dollars
Fine do. 11 do.
Rice, 7 do. and an half
Rum and Sugar, none at market
Coffee, 26 ſous per lb. and the market overſtocked.

Liſt of American veſſels left at Cape Nichola Mole, on the 16th inſt. by Capt. Green.

Schooners Baltimore, Mirick, Alexandria; Elizabeth, Chriſtie, do. Dolphin, Frazier, do. John, Butler, do. John, Chayton, do. Harriet, Miller, do. Ann. Maſey, do. Ann and Mary, Duncan, do. Lydia, Richards, do. Freemaſon, Coward, do. Polly, Scammon, do. William, Williamſon, Philadelphia: Antelope, Fulford, do. Sally, Billes, Norfolk; Atlas, Caleff, do. Ceres, Burns, do. Olympus, Craig, New-York; Polly, Brown, Baltimore; Brigs ———, Buell, do. Six Brothers, Waters, Salem; Anna, ——, Alexandria; Amelia, ———, Philadelphia.

After a lengthy debate in the B. Houſe of Commons, the 25th November, on the ſubject of the ſedition bill then under conſideration, the houſe divided on going into a committee—ayes 273—noes 72; upon which *all the members of the oppoſition withdrew!!*

A correſpondent obſerves, that the legiſlature of the ſtate of New-York has lately appropriated a certain ſum of money to be applied annually to the purchaſe of negroes, that are afterwards to be ſet free by the ſtate. As there is no claſs of people that are more ſerviceable in a country than ſailors, and as our commerce and navigation often ſuffers from the want of them, would it not be adviſeable in the legiſlature of Virginia to appropriate annually a ſmall ſum of the public funds to the purchaſe of negro boys, give them their freedom and bind them out to the ſea? They would not make navigators, but the greater part of them would probably be found to be very ſerviceable and uſeful ſailors, our merchants might thereby be enabled to employ veſſels upon better terms than they now do, and we ſhould be rearing up a uſeful claſs of people, in a ſituation that would prove advantageous to themſelves and beneficial to the public.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

[The following extract from a work entitled "*The Hiſtory of Sandford and Merton*" is recommended for publication by a lady, who, (to uſe the words of the Reviewers of this uſeful production) "wiſhes to ſee her ſex educated like rational creatures, and not made mere poliſhed play things to amuſe the leiſure hours of men."]

"*I endeavoured to give both her mind and body a degree of vigour, which is ſeldom found in the female ſex. As ſoon ae ſhe was ſufficiently advanced in ſtrength to be capable of the lighter labour of huſbandry and gardening, I employed her as my conſtant companion. Selene, for that was her name, ſpon acquired a dexterity in all theſe ruſtic employments, which I conſider with equal pleaſure and admiration. If women are in general, feeble both in body and mind, it ariſes leſs from nature than from education. We encourage a vicious indolence and inactivity which we falſely call delicacy; inſtead of hardening their minds by the ſeverer principles of reaſon and philoſophy, we breed them to uſeleſs arts which terminate in vanity and ſenſuality. In moſt of the countries which I had viſited, they are taught nothing of an higher nature than a few modulations of the voice, or uſeleſs poſture of the body their time is conſumed in ſloth or trifles, and trifles become the only purſuits capable of intereſting them. We ſeem to forget that it is upon the qualities of the female ſex, that our own domeſtic comforts, and the education of our children muſt depend. And what are the comforts, or the education which a race of beings, corrupted from their infancy, and unacquainted with all the duties of life, are fitted to beſtow? To touch a muſical inſtrument with uſeleſs ſkill, to exhibit their natural or affected graces to the eyes of indolent and debauched young men, to diſſipate their huſband's patrimony in riotous and unneceſſary expences, theſe are the only arts cultivated by women, in moſt of the poliſhed nations I have ſeen. And the conſequences are uniformly ſuch as may be expected to proceed from ſuch polluted ſources, private miſery, and public ſervitude.*

'But Selene's education was regulated by different views, and conducted upon ſeverer principles: if that can be called ſeverity, which opens the minds to a ſenſe of moral and religious duties, and moſt effectually arms it, againſt the inevitable evils of life.'

MARRIED—At Celey's, near Hampton, on Thurſday the 18th Jan. FERDINANDO FAIRFAX, Eſq. of Berkeley county, to the amiable and accompliſhed Miſs ELIZABETH B. CARY, youngeſt daughter of Wilſon M. Cary, Eſq.

NOTICE.

THE Stock holders of the BANK of ALEXANDRIA, will pleaſe to take notice, that the 2d payment of 40 dollars on each ſhare of the augmented ſtock will be payable on the 21ſt inſt. and are informed that any Bank Notes from Philadelphia to Alexandria will be taken in payment.

At a meeting of the Preſident and Directors of the Bank of Alexandria on Monday the 29th Feb. 1796, Reſolved, that ſo ſoon as one thouſand ſhares are ſubſcribed (there being 587 ſhares already ſubſcribed) to the augmented Capital, and the four firſt payments fully compleated, that the board will then proceed to diſcount at ſixty days, ſo that the time ſhall commence on or before the 23d May next.

By order of the Board,
GURDEN CHAPIN, *Caſhier.*

Alex. March 1, 1796.

Bank of Alexandria,

JANUARY 22, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subſcription Book is kept open at the Bank for the purpoſe of receiving ſubſcriptions to the augmented ſtock, and will continue open until the whole number of ſhares are filled up.

By order of the board,
GURDEN CHAPIN, Caſh'r.

N. B. Any Bank paper from Philadelphia to Alexandria, will be taken for the mony to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Thurſday the 21ſt January next, a ſubſcription will be opened at the Court-houſe in this town, under the direction of the Preſident and Directors of the Bank, for an augmentation of Seventeen Hundred and Fifty ſhares to the capital of the Bank of Alexandria, agreeably to an act of Aſſembly, and continue open for 30 days, or until the whole are ſubſcribed—each ſhare is two hundred dollars and payable in the following manner, viz.

Ten dollars for each ſhare at the time of ſubſcribing—Forty dollars more in 60 days—Twenty-five dollars more n 90 days—Fifty dollars more in 105 days—and Seventy-five dollars more in 165 days from the time of opening the ſubſcription.

By order of the Preſident and Directors,
GURDEN CHAPIN, *Caſhier.*

Alex. Dec. 11, '95.

Bennett & Watts,

HAVE RECEIVED,
By the Nancy from Philadelphia,

Blackſmith's Anvils of all ſizes,
Weeding and Hilling Hoes,
Leading Lines,
And-irons with Tongs and Shovel to match,
Chamber Bellows,
India and Printed Cottons,
A few pieces Black Ground Chintzes ſuitable for ſecond mourning,
Hinges and Locks of various kinds,
Nails, Brads, and Sprigs,
Knives and Forks, Cutteau and Penknives,
Hard Metal Table and Tea Spoons,
Braſs Cocks, Ivory Combs,
X Cut, Hand, Pannel, Tenon, and Compaſs Saws,
Joiners' Planes, Bedſtead and other Screws,
Socket and Firmer Chiſels,
Cotton in bags,
Pepper,
Loaf Sugar in barrels,
Young Hyſon, Hyſon, and Bohea Teas,
Seine Twine, &c. &c.

All which they offer for ſale on moderate Terms. They beg leave to obſerve, to all thoſe of their Cuſtomers who contracted accounts with them laſt Spring and Summer, and who, from forgetfulneſs or ſome other cauſe, have neglected hitherto to pay them, that they expect they will now come forward without delay and ſettle them, as after the 1ſt of April enſuing no further indulgence will be given.

March 3. 3w.

MORDECAI MILLER

HAS juſt received a handſome aſſortment of SILVER WATCHES, conſiſting of cap'd and jewel'd, plain cap'd, patent and other ſeconds, and a variety of plain do. all of which he will warrant to be good.

Chains, Seals, Keys, &c. as uſual.—Coral, Beads, Rattles and bells for Children, &c. &c.

Notice.

THE partnerſhip which lately ſubſiſted between JAMES ABERNETHY and WILLIAM LOWRY, under the firm of WILLIAM LOWRY and Co. was diſſolved by mutual conſent, on the firſt of February laſt. All perſons having claims againſt the ſaid firm, are requeſted to call for payment; and all debtors thereto, to make immediate payment, (or ſuits will be commenced) to James Abernethy, who is authorized to ſettle the ſame.

JAMES ABERNETHY,
WILLIAM LOWRY.

Baltimore, March 1, 1796.

ANY PERSON WISHING TO PURCHASE

LAND

On the Potomack River,

May be ſupplied by applying to PHILIP FITZHUGH of Marmion, King George's County, Virginia, who has for ſale One or Two of the moſt valuable Tracts on the River—one of them the place he now reſides at, containing from 2500 to 3000 acres, a large proportion of which is heavily timbered; the timber conſiſting of very large Poplar, Oak, Hiccory, Aſh, Gum, Cherry, Black Walnut, and a variety of other wood, particularly Cedar, which is to be found on every part of the Land that has been cleared and turned out for paſture. Large Apple and Peach Orchards, with a variety of other fruits. An excellent Two Story Dwelling Houſe, Ice Houſe, and in ſhort every building man can wiſh for, and all in good repair—Any Perſon wiſhing to purchaſe may be accommodated with all the Stock, Farming Utenſils, Negroes, &c. belonging to the above Eſtate, amongſt which are ſome of the moſt Valuable Workmen in the State. There is a beautiful crop of Small Grain now growing, and he will either finiſh the preſent crop and give poſſeſſion the 1ſt of January next, or give immediate poſſeſſion if the Purchaſer wiſhes it.

March 3.

WHISKEY

For Sale, by
MANDEVILLE & JAMESSON

Feb. 27

THE Commiſſioners appointed by an act of General Aſſembly of Virginia for forming an artificial road from Little River in Loudoun County, to the town of Alexandria—Give notice that the books will be opened for receiving ſubſcriptions under the ſaid act, on Wedneſday the 13th of April next, in the towns of Wincheſter and Alexandria, and will continue open for that purpoſe for three days, or longer if the ſubſcription is not filled up. The ſubſcribers are to advance twenty dollars for each ſhare, at the time of ſubſcribing, and will not be called on for a further ſum until the progreſs of the work will make it neceſſary, and then, as they conceive, by different and eaſy inſtallments. As this buſineſs promiſes great advantage to the adventurers and utility to the public, the commiſſioners flatter themſelves that monied and patriotic men will come forward on the occaſion.

DIE *Commiſſioniers ernant bey einer General Aſſembly, von Virginien, um eine gepflaſterte Straſe zu formiren. von dem flus genant die kleine Refier zu der Stad Alexandria—Machen hiermit bekant das ſubſcriptions büger unter gemelter acte geöfnet werdenden 13ten nachſten Abrill, in der Stadt Wincheſter und in der Stadt Alexandria, und werden trey tage oder langer offen bleiben bis die anzahl der ſubſcribenten complet iſt—bey unterſchreibung wirt zwanſig Thaler auf Jedes Theil vorgeſchoſſen, das übriche wirt in verſchiedenen Terminen bezahlt, und nicht ehender verlangt als es zum fortgang des geſchaffts nötig iſt—Man verſpricht ſich das die unternemung zum algemeinen nutzen, und zum gewinn der ſubſcribenten ausfallen wirt.*

Deſwegen flatiren ſich die Commiſſioniers das die patriotiſche herren welche gelt haben ſich bey diſer gelegenheit zeigen werden.

Alexandria, 20th Feb. 1796.

AT a meeting of Commiſſioners appointed by an act of the Legiſlature of this ſtate to open books and receive ſubſcriptions for a Turnpike Road to be made from this place to the Great Falls of Potomac, a ſufficient number being preſent to authoriſe their proceeding on the buſineſs; they therefore hereby give notice that a book will be opened at the Court Houſe, in the twon of Alexandria, on Monday the 28th day of March next, and will be continued open from nine o'Clock in the morning until ſix in the evening, for four ſucceſſive days, to receive ſubſcriptions for that purpoſe, when and where thoſe who wiſh to become ſubſcribers will be pleaſed to attend in perſon, or by proxy.

RICHARD CONWAY,
JOHN POTTS,
JONAH THOMPSON,
WILLIAM HODGSON,
ROBERT YOUNG.

Loſt

LAST evening, ſuppoſed in King-ſtreet, Fifteen Dollars in ſpecie. A reward of three dollars will be given the perſon who may have found them and will leave them with the printer, or in that proportion for any p[art]

Garden Seeds for ſale.

The ſubſcriber has for ſale a large aſſortment of garden ſeeds of laſt year's growth, alſo French grape wines, Fig trees, &c.

Apply at Mr. Ervin's rope walk.

ROBERT DUBOIS.

Poet's Corner.

STANZAS

On a withered leaf, which was blown into the bosom of the Author.

Pale wither'd wand'rer, seek not here
A refuge from the rusty sky;
This breast affords no happier cheer
Than the rude blighting breeze you fly.

Cold is the atmosphere of grief,
When storms assail the barren breast;
Go, then, poor exile seek relief
In bosoms where the heart has rest:

Or fall upon the oblivious ground,
Where silent sorrows buried lie;
There rest is surely to be found,
Or what, alas! to hope have I?

Where sepulchred in peace repose
In yonder field the village dead,
Go, seek a shelter among those
Who all their mortal tears have shed.

But if thou com'st a Sybil's leaf,
Such as did erst high truths declare,
To tell me, soon shall end my grief,
I bless the omen that you bear:

For sure you tell me that my woe
An end like thine at length shall have;
That wan like thee, and wasted so,
I sink to the forgetful grave.

Then come, thou messenger of peace!
Come, lodge within this barren breast,
And lie there till we both shall cease
To seek in vain for nature's rest.

THE CELEBRATED HORSE

BOXER,

NOW in high perfection; a fine bay well marked, upwards of fifteen hands high, remarkable for his strength and great beauty; stands at my stable in Hanover county, ten miles above the courthouse, on the road leading from Fredericksburg to Richmond; and will cover mares at the moderate price of THREE GUINEAS the season, and FIVE DOLLARS the leap; but the three guineas may be discharged by the payment of three pounds, if payed within the season, which will commence on the first day of March next, and expire on the tenth day of August ensuing.—Good and extensive pasturage, well inclosed, gratis, and great attention will be paid to the mares; but I will not be answerable for accidents.

BOXER was got by the imported horse Medley, his dam by Col. Baylor's Old Fearnaught, and his grand dam by Old Jolly-Roger, out of a full bred imported mare.

The dam of Boxer was also dam to the noted running horses Tantrum and the black horse owned by Col. Larkin Smith.

Boxer's fame as a foal-getter is so well known, nothing need be said on that head.

EDMUND TAYLOR.

Hanover, February 1.

N. B. Gentlemen may have their mares fed, and servants boarded on very reasonable terms. E. T.

Notice.

AS I shall embark shortly for England, and consequently be from home several months, I am particularly anxious to have all my transactions ascertained:

All persons having claims on me will in course apply—and I trust all those indebted to me will do the same.

From this period, until my return, my business will be conducted by Mr. GEORGE CLEMENTSON, who I have fully authorised to act for me in every respect.

WILLIAM HODGSON.

Alexandria, Feb. 1, 1796.

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100 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, in the month of September last, a Negro man, named BURR, about 5 feet 7 inches high, strong and well made, of a black complexion, and very large eyes. It is likely he has changed his dress and has a forged pass, as he is a cunning artful fellow. Whoever apprehends said Negro, and secures him so that his owner may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

SPENCER GRAYSON, jun.

Colchester, Feb. 15, 1796.

FOR SALE,

The Rope Walk in this Town,

with the term of servitude of several blacks, who are good Rope-Makers. The Rope Walk is in good order and may work 20 hands with care. Possession may be had the 15th of next month. A credit of six months will be given—the payment to be secured by a note negotiable in the Bank of Alexandria with a good endorser. Further particulars will be made known on application to

JAMES IRVIN.

Alexandria, Feb. 16. t. f.

For Freight or Charter,

To any Port in the West-Indies or the United States,

THE SCHOONER

DILIGENT,

Capt. SPOONER,

Burthen 700 Barrels. For sale on board said vessel, 100 Hhds. of Lime—Apply to the master on board or to

R. T. HOOE & Co.

Feb. 27.

Ricketts and Newton

Have for Sale at their Warehouse, the corner of Fairfax and Prince-street,

A quantity of 9 by 11 and 10 by 12 window Glass of 100 feet
Sugar in hhds. and barrels
Coffee in barrels and bags
Madeira and Lisbon Wines in pipes and qr. casks
Loaf and Lump Sugars
Liverpool and St. Ubes Salt
Copperas, brimstone, madder and indigo
Fig blue in casks
Bohea and Hyson Teas
Cotton cards by the box
20d. nails
Cotton in bales
Irish linen in boxes and half boxes
8 hhds. Irish porter
And one cask of pewter ware

All of which will be sold low for cash, or at their usual credit.

February 18th.

THE subscribers have imported in the brig Nancy from New-Castle, a general assortment of

Earthen Ware;

Together with a small assortment of elegant

Cut and plain Flint Glass, which

they mean to dispose of for Cash, on reasonable terms, by wholesale or retail, at their house in Pitt-street, opposite Capt. Jesse Taylor's.

☞ Painting, Gilding, &c. as usual, in all its various branches, and as they have imported paints of the first quality, those who employ them may rely on having their work done in the best manner.

MACLEOD and LUMSDON.

Feb. 4. ep3w.

FREESTONE,

Warranted equal if not superior in quality and colour to any on the continent.

WE have commenced the Stone-cutting business at JOHN DUNBAR's *Quarry* on Aquia Run, Stafford county, Virginia, which we mean to carry on in its various branches in the neatest manner—those gentlemen engaged in building at any seaport in the United States may be supplied (with at least) the ornamental parts of their houses at a moderate expence, as by preparing the stone at the quarry, there will be a great saving in waste and carriage. Those who think proper to apply to us may be furnished with any article in our line for building, as well as tomb and head-stones, chimney pieces, steps, platforms, &c. &. and know our terms by calling on ——— *Charleston, (S. C.)* Mr. Alexander M'Robert, *Richmond;* Messrs. John Proudfett & Co. Merchants, *Norfolk;* Col. George Gilpin, or Col. Dennis Ramsey, *Alexandria;* Mr. John Debloise, Merchant, *City of Washington;* Mr. William Robb, Merchant, *Baltimore;* Messrs. J. Warder, Parker & Co. Merch'ts, *Philadelphia;* ———, *New-York;* to whom specimens of the stone will be sent the first opportunity, and orders left with either of the above gentlemen, or forwarded to the subscribers shall be punctually attended to by

JOHN HENRY & CO.

Aquia, near Dumfries, 1st Feb. 1796.

N. B. We will give generous wages to a few good stone cutters. J. H. & Co.

I will furnish Freestone by the

ton, quarried agreeable to the dementions ordered, and deliver it along side a vessel in Aquia creek, (Potowmac river,) where any may load with safety that does not draw above ten or twelve feet water, for terms (which will be made convenient to undertakers and others) apply as above or to

JOHN DUNBAR.

Aquia, near Dumfries, 1st Feb. 1796.

Notice.

ALL Millers sending Flour to this market, are requested to be more particular in the size and quality of their barrels than heretofore.—As some are yet at a loss to know the size required, I here set it down, to wit. 27 inches in length, and 17 inches diameter in the head; they are likewise requested to be uniform in their brands; in addiiton to the distinguishable brand of their mill, No. 2, 196 with superfine in full on all they judge of that quality. Those who do not comply with the above directions must expect to pay the penalties prescribed by law.

D. DOUGLASS, Flour Inspector.

☞ The Printers of the Winchester and Martinsburg papers will confer a favour on some of their subscribers by a republication of the above.

Alexandria, Feb. 14, 1796. 3m

Thirty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the common of Alexandria a sorrel MARE with a flaxen mane and tail, about 15 hands high, large and strong made—also a black HORSE, about 14½ hands high, long mane and tail. It is supposed (if not stolen) they may have followed some waggon going up the country, especially as the Mare had been accustomed to a waggon, previously to my purchasing her.—They were both shod all round.

The above reward will be paid to the person delivering them to me in this town—or one half the sum for either.

Wm. HODGSON.

February 23, 1796.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 9th inst. a negro man named HENRY, about five feet 10 inches high, about 26 years old, he is stout and well made, a carpenter by trade, he carried with him a quantity of good clothes, among which were two Drab great coats, with plain plated buttons, one of the said Coats was let out in the sleeves, which made a difference in the colour of the cloth; he also carried with him a pair of boots. The above reward will be given to any person, who will secure him in prison, so as I get him again.

GEO. FRENCH.

Fredericksburg, Feb. 17, 1796.

To be Sold

To the highest bidder, by the Subscriber on the premises on Thursday next if fair, if not, the next fair day,

A LEASE for six years of 100 acres of Land, about 15 of which is well taken with Timothy, situated between the Red House and Moore's Tavern and adjoining Matthew Whiting Esqr's plantation; on which there is a good dwelling-house, kitchen, meet-house and stablage for ten horses, a grist mill, Miller's house, still house and malt house, all in good order and one of the the best situations in the county of prince William for a store as well as the business of milling and distilling.—Also a waggon and team of four horses, a handsome coachee and harness, a pair of well broke horses, three stills and a sufficient number of casks, milch cows and a number of other articles: all of which will be sold for cash, except the plantation; and six months credit will be given for one half the amount.

JAMES M'CLANIHAN.

N. B. Also one other waggon and four horses, on twelve months credit. Further particulars made known on the day of sale.

William Stables

UPHOLSTERER,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general that he has begun business at John Bogue's, joiner and cabinet-maker, in Princess-Street, near Mr. Hepburn's Wharf. Venetian and Parlour Blinds, on a new construction, made and neatly filled up; Paper Hanging done in all its branches, &c. Orders thankfully received and strictly attended to. He returns his sincere thanks to those who have already conferred on him their favors.

Alexandria, Feb. 10.

Copper and Tin Manufactory.

JOHN BEALE

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed from the town of Ly[illegible]rg to this place in a house in King-street, two doo[illegible]ove M'Knight's tavern, where he intends to carry on his business in all its various branches, such as making and mending all kinds of gold, silver, copper and tin work. He likewise tin-old copper tea kettles, sauce-pans, &c. &c.

Articles in the above branches of his business, may be had either by wholesale or retail, and those who buy to sell again, will find it to their advantage to deal with him.

All kinds of plated work done on the shortest notice in the best manner, and warranted, such as bridle bit stirrup irons, buckles, tips and saddlebosses, made in the newest fashions; mill brands cut, either in copper or iron, China mended, and all kinds of bell metal, such as clock bells, ear bells for horses, and skillets; the bells he warrants to ring as well as ever they did.

MILL INKS

Made at the above shop, and at a moderate price The above articles will be done in a masterly manner.

☞ Also Clocks, Watches and Mathematical Instruments made and repaired in an elegant manner.

☞ He has on hand and now offers for sale, at a moderate price, at the above house, sundry articles of gold, silver, jewellery, copper, tin, and plate work, gilt watch chains, seals, keys, lockets, and breast pins.

The highest price given for old gold, silver, copper brass, pewter or lead.

Notice.

TAKEN from the House of Mr. *John Wise* on the night of the 11th inst. a new Camblet cloak with sleves: the possessor by returning it will prevent a prosecution if discovered, and much oblige

Wm. HARPER.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of *Richard Lee*, late of Lee-Hall, in Westmoreland County are requested to bring them in, that they may be adjusted; and all persons who are indebted to said estate are desired to make payment to me.

RICHARD BLAND LEE,
Administrator.

Loudoun County, October 6, 1795.